The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,839.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 32 0
For three months advance delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CLARK—February 10th, at Adelphi Hotel, Byculla,' Henry Clark, late Commander of ship *Hermit*, aged 43 years.
FINCH—February 9th, at Bombay, Captain Cuthbert Walter Finch, Royal Engineers, aged 34 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SEVESTRE—February 3rd, at 5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of R. T. Sevestre, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, of a son.
OMMANNEY—January 29th, at Shilling, the wife of E. Pipon Ommanney, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Lingah	„
„ Muscut	„	„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscut	„
„ Lingah	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	...	Arrive Bombay	...

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Costley, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DAYS OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 450 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Goa	16	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cananore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cananore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	„
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Goa	2nd,
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	3

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Packer, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th current.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

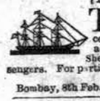
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 23rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.



(To sail about the 15th instant.)

THE fine Al. Iron Ship "SURAT," of 1000 Tons Register, is ready to receive a limited quantity of cargo for the above Port.

She has also excellent accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1868. Agents, Ship *Surat*.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A I Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,102 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "HYDRABAD," Captain Baxter, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL AND Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1868. Agents, Ship *Hydrabad*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *British Nation*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *British Nation*.
Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the under-signed for counter-signature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay 3rd February, 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „ „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-Dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains,
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
½	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Camp, Kurrachee

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for unloading the Municipal Sweepings from the Railway waggons and depositing them on the swamp at Coorla.

Further particulars relating to this contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 12th day of February 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 3rd February, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertz and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL. ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.
And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

22, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

NOTICE.—Tenders for the supply of Ordnance Stores for one year, from 1st April next, are invited on 11th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

Specifications and all other information regarding them can be ascertained at the Office of the Grand Arsenal between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily,—Sundays and Holidays excepted.

A. R. HOSKINS, Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HEERALALL AND CO will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on the 12th February, 1868, at 2 P.M., by order of Mortgagees and on account and risk of Sheeriffa Beebee and Anesha Beebee, widows of Goolamally bin Shaik Ahmed Dulvee. All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the West side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 131, containing in admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the vacant ground, on the West by Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the North by the House of Fuckoo Mega Rajpoor, and on the South by the House of Ebraim Rungaree.

More particulars can be learnt on enquiry at the Office of the undersigned.

હીરાલાલની કંપની,
i. e. HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & CO.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., OF MESSRS. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq., OF MESSRS. FINDLAY SCOTT & CO.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

W. NICOL, Esq., OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
(*With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.*)
Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—(In Liquidation).—NOTICE is here by given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the accounts made up to 30th November 1867.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th February 1868.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 18TH NOV. 1866 TO 30TH NOV. 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CASH—		
Received from Secretaries	14,393 2 7	
In the various Offices.....	926 2 8	
		15,319 5 3
CAPITAL—		
Second Call on 1,989 Shares at Rs. 200...		3,97,800 0 0
PLANT—		
Sold for Cash.....	1,45,234 12 0	
Sold to Government.....	3,55,903 10 10	
		5,01,131 6 10
STORES—		
Sold for Cash.....	2,07,410 14 5	
Sold to Government.....	20,012 8 10	
		2,27,423 7 3
Unclaimed Wages.....	...	544 7 0
FLOTILLA—		
Sold for Cash.....	1,12,000 0 0	
Sold to Government.....	90,000 0 0	
		2,02,000 0 0
Office Furniture, &c.....	...	2,121 5 7
BUILDINGS—		
Workshops at Chowpatty.....		1,35,406 0 0
ELEPHANTA PIER—		
Sold to Government.....		70,000 0 0
REVENUE—		
Deposits from Wood Dealers, &c. ..... Rs.	21,056 12 6	
Rents	25,252 13 10	
Sundries	2,596 8 1	
Transfer Fees, &c.....	10,981 0 0	
		59,887 2 5
SUNDRY SHARES OWING UNPAID CALLS—		
Received from Asiatic Bank in respect of Ten Shares held by the Company.....		17,500 0 0
INTEREST—		
Interest on Calls, &c.....		1,938 1 9
		Rs. 16,31,078 4 1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL RECLAMATION—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	3,76,168 3 10
COLABA RECLAMATION AND SEA-WALL—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	53,438 15 2	
Repairs to Sea-wall for damage during last monsoon	4,810 8 6	
		58,249 7 8
BREAKWATER—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	1,70,277 6 1
ELEPHANTA PIER—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	10,077 13 0
CHOWPATTY WOOD SLOPE—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	350 0 0
PRELIMINARY EXPENSES WET DOCKS—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	120 14 0
REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	1,042 15 0	
Repairs during last monsoon	3,816 14 0	
		4,859 13 0
LAND—		
Ramchunder Hurjee and others for balance of Purchase Money	45,381 0 0	
Tapidas Vurdas do. do.	9,188 6 5	
Succaram Arjoonji do. do.	33,500 0 9	
Crestnajee Muckonjee Shimpee do. do.	1,179 6 4	
		89,248 12 9
PLANT—		
Bills outstanding at time of going into Liquidation	...	1,194 10 6
STORES—		
Bills outstanding at time of going into Liquidation...	...	14,410 1 1
LAW EXPENSES—		
Incurred for conveyance of Land and Governmeht arbitration	...	17,395 13 4
INTEREST—		
Chiefly on Land purchased.	...	4,900 10 2
FLOTILLA—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	19,343 6 0	
Towage of Barges to Aden, since refunded	4,000 0 0	
		23,343 6 0
RECLAMATION FUND—		
Auctioneers' commission on sale of 400 Shares		10,000 0 0
FINLAY, CAMPBELL & CO.—		
Remittance in part payment of their claim		25,000 0 0
EXPENSES OF LIQUIDATION—		
Commission to 30th June, Salaries and Office expenses to 30th November.....		76,472 8 4
GOVERNMENT—		
Plant, Stores, &c., taken over by Government in part payment of their claim.		6,71,322 3 8
Cash in hand, not including amount payable by Asiatic Bank to Shareholders on 34 Shares not yet collected by holders		77,186 8
		Rs. 16,31,078 4 1

E. E.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay, 14th December 1867.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.
Debt to Government	7,48,537 6 0
„ Finlay Campbell & Co.	26,000 0 0
„ Abernethy & Co	16,000 0 0
„ Cowasjee Jehangeer and others for Land.....	3,97,000 0 0
„ Law Expenses.....	30,000 0 0
„ Commission, Salaries, and Office Expenses	1,30,000 0 0
Sundries.....	50,000 0 0
	Rs. 13,97,537 6 0

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay, 14th December 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—With immediate Entry, No. 8, Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Sweet & Co., and also the ground floor of No. 7, Church Gate Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co. Meadow Street.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED FOR SERVICE AT ANNESLEY BAY—FOUR ENGINEERS, good workmen, one Pattern Maker, Two Boilermakers, two Blacksmiths' Mates, and two Hammermen.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary's
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings. R. PARTRIDGE.
Red Boot Mart.

TERMS—CASH.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after the 15th instant an alteration will take place in the running of Trains. Particulars can be ascertained by reference to the printed Time Tables exhibited at all stations. The Dadur and Parell new Stations will also be opened on that day.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornamentsjust unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOOLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and *S. Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.
The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. Yamuna and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gavin Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

COKE TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS W

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A SALE of 25 Back Bays was effected this day at 500 and close at 450 ; Port Cannings declined from 280 to 275 ; Bombay Shipping advanced from 2,100 to 2,150 ; Elphinstones close at 530 ; New Do. 65 ; Bank of Bombay shares 63 ; New Do 4¼ premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Sunk. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 pr share
1,995,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	42 per share
1,800,000	400	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	44 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	...	Bombay Pres. Bank	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	6pa.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	135 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	25 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	12
3,750,000	200	1,000	18	London & China Ba	18¾ p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	Madras Bank	62 p. ct.
				National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pm.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,150 per share
960,000	2,500	2,080	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	600 per share
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share
120,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vizgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	129 per share
	151	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	68½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	450 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	530 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	65 sh
5,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co.	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	Home and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	185 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning.	275 per share
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	.....	Colaba Land Co.	900 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months sight	1s. 10½ to 1150 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 41/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 10½d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Do,	30 days sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	120 Do. do.	101⅛
China	60 days sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1835-36	} 94
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1859-57	108¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111⅛

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 225
Bar Silver	,, 10-8-8
Gold Leaf	,, 10-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	135 to 140
Akote	New	
Khandeish		132 to 135
Barsee		
Dhollera		155 to 160
Bhownuggur		
Broach		155 to 160
Veeravul		135 to 137
Vingorla		150 to 152
Compta		150 to 155
Dharwar Sawginned		155 to 160
Oomrawuttee	New	170 to 175
Akote		
Broach		175 to 185
Ready Sales		900 Candies
For delivery		2,100
Market Firm. Good demand.		

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay Limited, on the 8th February 1868.

LIABILITIES.		1st Feb.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	37,64,161
Genl. Treasury Balance	,,	40,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	166,44,878
Deposits at Branches	,,	7,54,077
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	15,989
	Rs.	251,79,705
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	2,86,810
Credit Accounts at Do.	,,	26,50,028
Bills Discounted	,,	5,59,536
Stamps	,,	905
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	8,99,077
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	177,49,207
Do. do. at Branches	,,	30,52,142
	Rs.	251,79,705

BENGAL.—*Feb.* 4.

Stocks.	paid Rs.	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld	100	....	110 to 112
Bank of Bengal	1000	3½ p. ct.	1762½
Delhi & London Bank Ld.	250	nil.	240 to 245
National Bank of India	125	4 p. ct.	130
Cal. & S. E. Railway Co.	54½	2½ p. ct.	51 to 52
Delhi Railway Co.	167	2½ p. ct.	Par.
Eastern Bengal Railway	218	2½ p. ct	224 to 225
East India Railway Co.	218	2½ p. ct.	250
Port Canning Land Co.	1200	nil.	240 to 260

Heavy amounts of business were transacted in Government Securities. Upwards of 4 lakhs of 4 per cents sold to-day, of which one or two small sales were at Rs. 5-10 and the large amounts at Rs. 5-12 discount ; by the closing hour the market was firm at the latter price. Public Works 5 per cents were bought, for orders, at Rs. 6-4 and 6-6 premium. Nearly 3 lakhs of 5 per cents of 1856-57 changed hands at Rs. 8-8 and 8-10 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 8-14 and 9-0. In 5½ per cents the sales reported amount to 2½ lakhs all at Rs. 14-0 premium. Some 10 years' Debentures were purchased for an order at Rs. 5-12 premium, and 3 years' Debentures at Rs. 5-8 premium.

A small order for Bank of Bengal shares was executed at Rs. 1,761½ per share of Rs. 1,000.

Several purchases of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares sold in the forenoon at Rs. 240 and 245 ; during the day several buyers came in the market and bought freely at Rs. 250 and 255 and 2 shares obtained Rs. 260 each.—*Englishman, Feb.* 6.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 10.

Wright, Barrack Master, B. D., on leave, from Mhow.
Roe, Major, H. M. 11th, Regiment, on leave from Fyzabad Oude.
Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Regiment, on duty from Delolee.
Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on duty from Kirkee.
MacQueen, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal C., on sick leave from Rawul Pindee.
Vesey, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty from Nuggur.
Gordon, Major, 12th M. N. I. on duty from Madras.
Longdon, Lieutenant Colonel, general duty, off leave from Sholapoor.
Bradford, Major, 28th B. R. A., on duty from St. Thomas Mount.
Brady, Captain, Paymaster 46th Regiment, to join from Bellary.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on duty from Poona.
Footner, Assistant Surgeon, M. S., on duty from Poona.
Campbell, Captain, 2nd M. C., on leave from Hyderabad.
Holberton, Captain, R. A., on duty from Upper Provinces.
Frosts, Brigadier General, Inspector of R. A., on duty from Upper Provinces.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 10.

Wahab, Major, 15th N. I., on duty to Mhow.
Long, Assistant Surgeon, Abyssinia F. F., on duty to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	.....	
,, Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 9.	Queen (s)	Grogan	Annesley Bay, Jan. 23
10.	Dilharree	Bassel	Liverpool, Oct. 16.
	Ticonderoga	Rice	Calcutta, Jan. 4.
	Sam Mendel	Murdock	Liverpool, Oct. 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque *Ann*, Haigon, bound to Annesley Bay.
Brig *Kereta Roodrie*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Brig *A. R. Hydeose*, for Malabar Coast.
Schooner *Heide*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Burmah*, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer *Kristna*, for Aden and Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8 ; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed. "The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves) ; all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally ; and in factevery scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Nil Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages. The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BASS'S BOTTLED BEER.—The undersigned have received for sale a consignment by the "British Nation," from Messrs. J. B. Drayton & Co. Quarts Rs. 6. Pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "OBERON," Captain TOWELL, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Cargoes as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of those concerned.

Captain TOWELL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STERNHOUSE & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Oberon.*

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per the Russian Ship "NADESDA." from Hong Kong, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain FOREMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ppro. B. & A. HORMASJEE,
N. A. HORMASJEE,
Agents, Ship *Nadesda.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)
—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail :—

On London at 6 months sight	1/10 3/8	per Rupee.
,, 5 do.	1/10 5/16	do.
,, 4 do.	1/10 1/4	do.
,, 3 do.	1/10 3/16	do.
,, 2 do.	1/10 1/8	do.
,, 1 do.	1/10 1/16	do.
,, demand	1/10.	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, ,, Scotland, on Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank.	1/9 15/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th February 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.
BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

Lunch from 1 till 3 P. M. daily.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Wanted a few Poon Spars 80 by 25 to 60 by 16 in size, apply by letter stating lowest price to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th Feb., 1868.

LOST yesterday in or near the Fort, a small LOCKET containing a Portrait. Any one bringing the same to the Accountant General's Office, Town Barracks, will be well rewarded.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—Telegram received that the Ship "RED JACKET," arrived at Galle, on the 8th instant ; the 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, advertised in last Saturday's paper are expected to arrive here on or before the 20th instant.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

10th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per "SAM MENDEL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain MURDOCH will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Sam Mendel.*

Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or amounts due to the Estate of the late Captain C. W. FINCH, Royal Engineers, deceased, are hereby requested to forward the same, and forthwith to deliver up such property belonging to the deceased, as may be in their possession to Lieutenant Colonel S. THACKER, 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, President of Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 11th March, 1868.

SAMUEL THACKER, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P. & O., Company's Steam packets, will be closed at the dates and hours below named :—

Friday, 14th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M.
Saturday, 29th February ,, do. do.

After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P. M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on Friday, the 14th February 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Kirkee, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon ; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. B. and U. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Ratiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M. ; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Pagdad, Lutingcherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cananore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	20 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 8	0 12	0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8
,,	909	0 12	1 8	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 0

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. O. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, instead of TUESDAY the 18th.

Malabar Hill, 9th February, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

THE object of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley and the *Times of India* is, evidently, to shield the Directors of the new Bank of Bombay from the charge of complicity in the late quarrel with the old. The solicitors insinuate, but in doing so contradict themselves, that the quarrel was a mere lawyers' quarrel ; and our contemporary, to back up that pretence asserted the same thing broadly for the first time yesterday, and then pretended, in a piece of fine dramatic bye-play, actually to scold the solicitors ! But if it was a mere solicitors' quarrel, in which only the solicitors had part, what are we to think of the Board of Directors, who hold the reins of their office so loosely, as to allow servants in their own employment—we mean the solicitors—to play tricks of such fantastic indiscretion as to jeopardise the reputation of the Board with the public and to endanger the prosperity of the Bank ? On the other hand, if it was not a solicitors' quarrel, then what are we to think of a Board who perform an act of similar indiscretion themselves ? In either case the conduct of the Directors is reprehensible, unless they can shew that they were kept in utter ignorance by their solicitors that any dispute was going on. But they were not kept in ignorance, as that singularly illogical and positively stupidly concocted letter of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley which we published yesterday, betrays. The Directors knew of the transaction, and "some days" before the date of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley's letter, as we learn from the letter, intimated to these gentlemen that they were unwilling that any question should be raised about the award. So that they confessedly knew of the dispute and permitted it to go on without promptly interposing, and like men of high honor sharply rebuking this uncommonly officious attorney by saying—"No, Mr. Lawyer,—this must not be ; we shall have none of these scandalous hateful tricks ; we have pledged our honor as gentlemen, and whether the reference has a piece of melted wax affixed to it or not, our honor is affixed to it, and our honor is sacred—"Get thee behind us!" The Directors did nothing of the sort. What then is the inference ? That the Directors had positively made up their minds to get out of the award if they could. That was our averment last week, and it is our averment still, and it has not been denied categorically and authoritatively ; for the maunderings of the *Times of India* on this subject amount to nothing, except to show the pitiful pass to which partizanship will lead a public journal. If Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley did not mean to throw dust in the eyes of the public, in other words to deceive the public, why did they not deny our statement in express unambiguous words ? Will they do so now ? Will they or the Directors, even now, dare to deny that the latter had made up their minds to wriggle out of the award ? We have nothing more to do with the legal casuistry of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley's letter. That letter, we have shewn will not, as the common expression puts it, hold water. The question for the constituency of the Bank and the public is—Did the Directors attempt, or did they not, to wriggle out of the finding of their own arbiters ? If they did, they are unfit to retain their position as Directors of the new Bank of Bombay ; if they did not they are equally unfit, for permitting their solicitor to carry the Bank without checking his indiscretion, to the brink of a costly litigation.

WE are by no means fond of touching on theological subjects. In all ages and in every state of society the discussion of religious matters has given rise to so much bitterness and ill-feeling that the *odium theologicum* has passed into a proverb. In India, where each member of our comparatively small community is more or less known by his fellows, a personal element is introduced into every discussion of interest, consequently strife rather than conviction is more than elsewhere likely to be the result of the most temperate effort to examine into matters connected with religion. It is a conviction of this unfortunate characteristic of Anglo-Indian society, which has rendered us somewhat unwilling to notice the impulse to ritualism which has been given to the chaplains of the diocese of Calcutta by their present Bishop. As long as the movement was only confined to the personal tendencies of the clergy themselves, we were content to let the matter rest, confident that, even in this country, the common sense of congregations would eventually exercise a restraining influence over the vagaries of sensational pastors, and that a reaction would in time take place. When, however, the liberty of conscience, which the clergy so loudly claim for themselves, is denied to the only portion of their flock which cannot oppose a passive resistance to doctrines and ceremonies which they disapprove, by absenting themselves from their services, we should be neglecting our duty as guardians of civil and religious freedom by remaining any longer silent. It will easily be guessed that we refer to the army, and it is on their behalf that we take up the pen. Before proceeding to details let us glance for a moment at a charge recently delivered by the Chaplain General to the military chaplains of the Church of England, and which by a fortunate coincidence has just been published in this country. And here we may notice the significant fact that this address has been republished by the Governments of Calcutta and Madras, and the sentiments it contains publicly endorsed by the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, only. It is impossible to praise too highly the calm yet earnest tone of the Charge, and the highly rational view which Mr. Glieg takes of the position which military chaplains occupy with reference to the Secretary for War and the military authorities. The Chaplain General commenced his speech by asserting, in the strongest terms, that he would most certainly advise the removal from the service of any chaplain—however excellent in other respects—who might "systematically and wantonly" disregard the instructions issued to him. He added that both the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief had promised that in such a case the recommendation should be acted upon. Mr. Gleig puts the case very fairly in saying that "a Clergyman who accepts a commission as a chaplain to the forces, becomes, by that act, an officer as well as a minister of religion * * * * As an officer he is subject to the very same rules of military discipline which extend to other officers. It is idle in him, after taking this latter obligation upon him, to plead consience as authorising disobedience to the orders of his superior, whatever these may be." A little further on he shows the remedy which chaplains called upon to do any thing at which their conscience revolts, have in their own hands. "You must disobey such orders rather than do wrong—resign your commissions and retire into private life. But such incidents are not only improbable, they are all but impossible of occurrence."

It is to be regretted that the position of the chaplains in this country should be to a certain extent anomalous, and that therefore if they are not wise enough to act up to the spirit of these remarks, there is no legal power on the part of the military authorities to restrain any vagaries they may be inclined to perpetrate. We say *military* authorities advisedly, because with the exception of the Presidency towns, the military constitute the large majority of every congregation in India. The assertion put forward by at least one chaplain in this country, and approved of by his Bishop that chaplains are under no military control, may be literally true as regards direct subordination. A reference however to the Queen's Regulations will show that the military authorities are not, even in India, utterly powerless as regards the relations between soldiers and their pastors. The same regulations which prescribe to soldiers regular attendance at church, also order commanding officers to take care (P. 239 para : 10, small edition of Queen's Regulations) "that the men are not brought together for divine service in greater numbers than the voice will reach." It is evident therefore that if commanding officers can not out here exercise direct control over the chaplains, they can do so over their military congregations. In the Bengal Regulations the same spirit may be discovered, and in the very first paragraph which relates to Chaplains the following words occur, "the commanding officer in concurrence with the chaplain will fix the hour for divine service." All this is, however, to a certain extent beside the question, for substituting the Supreme Government for the Secretary of War it is clear that in entering the Indian Service, Indian chaplains have tacitly agreed to acknowledge some other authority in addition to that of their Bishop. The endeavour therefore to re-establish benefit of clergy, falls to the ground. It is unnecessary to do more than allude to the positive prohibition of the Chaplain General of all "posture making," unusual gyrations, wearing of crosses, or any other innovations. We do not wish to meddle with the difficult and intricate subject of clerical gymnastics and millinery, and we only wish to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Gleig wisely proscribes all deviations from the established custom. The Bishop of Calcutta is, we are sorry to say, of a different way of thinking from the Chaplain General, and instead of preaching peace and moderation has boldly cast down in the midst of his diocese the apple of theological discord. In his recent Charge he publicly announced that India was ripe for ritualism. We think it would be far better if it were ripe for practical christianity. It is also asserted that he has offered to provide, at his own expense, credence tables, for the consecration of the bread and wine, for all the churches in his diocese. No one acquainted with India can be surprised that the clergy of the Bengal presidency should have yielded to the seductions of their spiritual superior and patron. That the majority of them *have* yielded, is unfortunately a fact. As regards the minority of their congregations they have it in their power to enter a silent process against practises of which they disapprove. They can either absent themselves altogether from diving service, or temporarily transfer their attendance to the place of worship of some other denomination. The alternative is however, painful, and one from which the government should protect them. But soldiers who form as we have said the majority of most Indian congregations, have not, as matters stand now in Bengal, even this miserable resource, as will appear from the following brief statement. At the end of October the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles arrived in Fort William from England. At their first attendance at the garrison chapel, many, both officers and men, were offended at the ritualistic manner in which the service was carried on, and two of the senior officers went so far as to request permission to attend the Presbyterian Chapel. For a short time they were allowed to do so pending reference to higher authority, but the indulgence was afterwards withdrawn, and *is still* withheld. The men entertain as strong a feeling of dislike to the manner in which divine worship was conducted as do the officers, but from fear of the authorities, who almost openly countenanced the chaplain, their dislike found no expression. At the commencement of November two Companies of the 60th Rifles were sent to Dum Dum, where the dramatic tastes of the chaplain have likewise found a vent in ritualism. The officer commanding the detachment, knowing that many of his men had been degusted with the "ornate services" in Fort William, told them that any of them who chose

ed in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin, after which they received a check from the imposition of a stamp duty in the reign of Queen Anne A. D. 1712. The slow increase and small number of journals during each decade of the first half of the present century were noticed, and the doubling of their numbers and issues between 1850 and 1861 the result of the stamp abolition in 1850 and of the removal of the paper duty. October 1st 1861 at the beginning of which year there were 1102 and two years later 1206 English newspapers. The moral tone of the newspaper press was also adverted to and the influence exerted by the essayists and critics and the *Gentleman's Magazine* which was started A. D. 1731. Less than two centuries ago the lecturer said the London papers contained prosecutions for witchcraft, tales of ghosts and mermaids, and less than a century ago *i. e.* in 1769 advertisements of negroes for sale, even in the Metropolis, and rewards for bringing runaways while newspaper conductors were bribed by government with thousands of pounds, as much as £15,000 having been paid by one minister of the government alone, while editors were put in prison by the dozen. Specimens of the *Times* and the *Gazetteer* and new *Weekly Advertizer* of the last century were exhibited, consisting each of a single sheet of four pages measuring only two by two inches broad by one foot six inches deep or only equal in size to an illustrated half penny miscellany and less than a quarter the size of some of the halfpenny papers and eight times less than *some* of the copies of the present *Times*. The *Times* was said to be the first newspaper printed by steam power on November 28th 1814, and on some days it issues 70,000 copies per day, on 7½ tons of paper, which would cover an area of not less than 30 acres per day, or more than 10,000 acres *per annum*, at the same rate, while the copies are produced at a speed of 16,000 per hour as well as by some of the penny papers as the *Telegraph* and *Standard*. The *Manchester Examiner* on the day succeeding the recent Fenian execution issued 192,645 copies at the rate of 35,000 per hour or nearly 600 per minute. Several of the London weekly papers issue upwards of 200,000 copies. Reference was also made to the newspapers of *Germany and Holland* the files of which Macaulay used so well for historic purposes: to those of France where they are still trammelled by a censorship or inspired by Government officials, while many of the Fuilletons contain the vilest fictions. Those of America which though more numerous than in England in proportion to the population (there having been 15 papers to each person in 1850 and in 1860 20 to each, while in England there were but 17 or less) were said to be many of them deficient in literary finish, and some were at times under the power of the mob, though a few are of a very high order, several Colonial journals were shown African and Australian, the latter and especially the *Melbourne Illustrated News* would do credit to any press in the world. The English and native press of India were also glanced at and the comparative freedom of many of the issues of the latter, from not a few of the more glaring faults which existed in our own in a similar stage though the woodcuts are execrable. While the diffusion of the newspaper press over the entire world was not forgotten, Egypt, Siam, China, the South Sea Islands, Patagonia and Greenland, having in common with other and older civilized nations their newspapers. In connection with the multiplicity their speciality was also noticed every shade of opinion in politics or religion, all the leading professions, and not a few trades and callings having their special papers. The high literary and moral character of much of the newspaper literature was pointed out and the efforts of Lord Brougham, Mr. Recorder Hill, Mr. Chas. Knight, John Cassel and others as well as various societies and publishers. Yet it was urged that further improvement might be effected by discouraging papers with objectionable advertisements and light novels with unreal views of life, which though they had declined of late, with the increase of sound and healthy publications, were still too numerous. The lecturer among other opinions quoted referred to the overdrawn panegyric of Carlyle on the press and agreed rather with the poet Cowper and Mr. Edwards, who eulogizing the press in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* says—"We as little believe that the newspaper at its best will ever supersede books and pulpits as we have faith in the much bruited but very silly assertion that a copy of the *Times* contains more instruction than *Thucydides*." The lecturer concluded by remarking that if the Press was not the mightest power for good, yet it was certainly among the

> "Mightiest of the mighty means
> On which the arm of progress leans,
> Man's noblest mission to Advance
> His woes assuage his weal enhance,
> His rights enforce his wrongs redress
> Mightiest of mighty is the press."

A unanimous vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman concluded the evening.

FORT POLICE COURT—10TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ERNEST FUELLING and Thos. Wells, seamen of the ship *King of Italy*, being found guilty of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, were sentenced to one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

A cook, calling himself Frances Peterpowler, was charged with attempting to steal a watch of the value of Rs. 300 belonging to Dr. Niven, Upper Colaba, in whose employment the prisoner was. It appeared that at half past four o'clock this (Monday) morning the prisoner attempted to pull the watch from under Dr. Niven's pillow while the latter was asleep, but was caught before he could effect his purpose. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive 25 stripes.

Mahomed Ismael, a reputed thief, was convicted of the theft of an embroidered cap from another Mussulman, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A woman named Seref and a man named Ismal Patwa were found guilty of having kept a common gaming house at Coombarwadda, and six other men with having been found gaming therein, and were each fined Rs. 5. A sum of Rs. 51, found on the ground of the house, was forfeited to the Poor Box. All the prisoners were Malays.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

JOHN MOONEY, seaman of the British ship *Dharwar*, was sent to prison for having absented himself from the vessel without leave.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

A DRUNKEN GUARD.—David Lawson, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with being drunk while employed on duty. On Saturday last at about 9 P. M., Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, was standing at the Byculla platform when a goods train arrived from Boree Bunder. Prisoner was guard of the train. Mr. Smith observed that the man was not sober, and he brought him to the Oomerparry station. His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 25, in default of the payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Cowasjee Ookerjee, a contractor, was charged with assaulting a police peon while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo a month's imprisonment.

THEFT.—Shaik Abdoola was charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 1-13-8, belonging to one Kika Bhana. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1868.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

THE following are the entries for to day's races:—

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' CUP.

Kohinoor.
Grey Leg.
Dervish.

COLT'S PLATE.

Khusro—W. O.

MALET STAKES.

Dervish.

LOTTERY STAKES.

Upas.
Tehran.
Maneghee.

The 1st Bell at 5 o'clock.

EXTRA RACE.—THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

A HACK RACE.—Rs. 200 from the Fund. Half a mile. Catch weights over 11 stone. Entrance 2 G. M. Entrances to be addressed to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Byculla Club, and to be sent in before 5 P. M. on Wednesday next, the 12th instant. 4 Horses from different stables to start, or the public money will be withheld.

G. NORMAN,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13th February 1868.

On Wednesday Race Lotteries will commence at 4 P. M., instead of 9 P. M.

GEORGE JOY,
Captain, 7th Hussars.

LAW.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, *February* 10*th*.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhugwandass Soonderjee was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Ferguson prosecuted, and Mr. McCullock defended the prisoner.

Mr. Dunbar said the prosecutor, Cursetjee Rustomjee, was a builder and timber merchant, who had considerable dealings with Messrs. Wallace & Co. The prisoner had been in the service of the prosecutor as a sort of clerk, or mehta. In December 1865, the prosecutor not being on good terms with Messrs. Wallace & Co., told the prisoner to go to that firm and purchase 800 battens for him to be sent to Mount Road, where he was carrying on some building operations. Prisoner went to Wallace & Co. and purchased 800 battens, the price of which was Rs. 92-2 qr. 50 c., and then came back to Cursetjee and said that the battens had been sent to Mount Road. Some small amounts had been due by the prosecutor to Wallace & Co., and he gave to Bhugwandass Rs. 200 to pay for the timber and these other small accounts; but instead of paying the Rs. 200 the prisoner had only paid Rs. 100, putting the other Rs. 100 into his own pocket. Bhugwandass had made a memorandum in prosecutor's book which stated that on 7th December Rs. 200 had been paid to Wallace and Co. Some time afterwards, prosecutor made enquiries and found that the battens had never been delivered at Mount Road, but had remained at Messrs. Wallace & Co.'s, and on 1st July 1867 prisoner got an order from Wallace & Co. and removed the timber, which he sold to a borah for Rs. 43. The next transaction occurred in April 1867. At that time prosecutor was anxious to wind up his account with Wallace & Co. and asked the prisoner to get him the account. The account produced by prisoner showed a balance of Rs. 790, which included all the purchases from Wallace and Co. by the prosecutor, including the item for 800 battens, and the prisoner in this account took credit for the Rs. 200 as if it had been paid to Wallace and Co. He having paid only Rs. 100 the account would not balance; but in order to balance the account he tampered with the item of interest. The amount of interest on the account as made up by Wallace & Co. to 30th May 1866 was Rs. 93 1 qr. 9c., but the prisoner prefixed a figure "1" before the 93, thus balancing the account. The prisoner had also got Rs. 790 from the prosecutor instead of Rs. 625 which was due.

The case for the prosecution having been closed,

Mr. McCulloch objected to some of the counts charging the prisoner with breach of trust as a servant and as a clerk.

His Lordship ruled that the counts charging the prisoner as a servant could not be sustained.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury for the prisoner.

His Lordship having summed up,

The jury pronounced a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Ludha Gokul, who had been committed on a charge of cheating, did not appear when called, and his recognisances (two for Rs. 500 each) were escheated.

The Sessions were then (quarter past five o'clock) declared closed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Henry Charles Boate vs. Shreennewas Ramlall, son and legal representative of the late Ramlall Thackoorseedas.

THIS was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff for compromise effected in respect of medical charges, &c.

Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the defendent; the plaintiff was unrepresented.

Dr. Dallas, for the defence, contended that the claim was barred by the statute of limitation. In 1862 an offer of Rs. 950 was made through him (Dr. Dallas) to the plaintiff, but he refused it. The plaintiff had since taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and if the money was really due, it was due to the Official Assignee, in whom all his property was vested.

His Honor (to Dr. Boate):—When did Ramlall agree to pay you Rs. 1000?

Dr. Boate said that on or about May 1862 he agreed to pay him that sum.

His Honor:—Had you no communication since then with defendant?

Dr. Boate stated that he had brought an action against Dr. Dallas in this court for the recovery of Rs. 950, but he was non-suited by Dr. Reid, the then Acting First Judge of the Court, on the ground that he ought to have sued the legal representative of the late Ramlall, and not Dr. Dallas.

His Honor:—You refused to take that sum.

Dr. Boate:—Defendant promised to pay me Rs. 1000.

His Honor:—Was there an express promise from Ramlall to pay you Rs. 1000?

Dr. Boate said that Ramlall promised to pay him Rs. 5,000, as soon as he made him walk in his garden. He made him well, and one day as he was walking in his garden with him he (Dr. Boate) broached the subject of his promise as regards his fees. Ramlall laughed the matter over—and said "God had made him well." He, however, promised to pay Rs. 2,500 then, and the remainder afterwards.

His Honor said that there were two courses open to plaintiff: either he must sue for the whole amount due to him, which was Rs. 2,000, and beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or he must prove some definite promise by the present defendant.

Dr. Boate was willing to swear that previous to the offer defendant promised to pay him Rs. 1,000. The defendant came to his office and said that he would settle his account and pay the money into Dr. Dallas' hands.

His Honor:—But you refuse the offer.

Dr. Boate said that he had refused the offer.

His Honor stated that all offers to compromise the matter having been rejected by the plaintiff, he must therefore sue on the original promise of the father.

Dr. Boate:—The compromise of Rs. 1,000 was not rejected by me, but I refused to take the reduced offer.

His Honor said that there was no cause of action. Plaintiff, it seemed, absolutely refused to take the amount. There was no subsequent promise.

Dr. Dallas stated that at first he offered only Rs. 900, but he afterwards understood that Dr. Boate had applied a galvanic battery to Ramlall, and for that reason he increased the amount by Rs. 50.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Judge, solicitor, appeared in Court and said that he had been instructed by Dr. Boate to conduct his case.

Mr. Judge stated that the action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff, for compromise effected in respect of medical charges. It appeared that Dr. Boate had rendered his services as medical adviser to Ramlall in 1862. The matter was placed by his client in Mr. Sangster's hands, who sometime afterwards died. The defendant came to plaintiffs' office and promised to pay him Rs. 4000. Mr. Judge said that he would put his client in the witness box.

His Honor—I don't know what the cause of action is. There is no issue yet.

Mr. Judge asked the court to amend the summons as follows:—Action for Rs. 2000, being the amount of fees for medical attendances on Ramlall Thackoorseedas in the months of January, February, and March 1862.

The court amended the summons accordingly.

Dr. Dallas in defence raised the former two objections.

Mr. Judge suggested putting the name of the Official Assignee as plaintiff.

His Honor—Have I the power of putting the name of the Official Assignee in his absence?

Dr. Dallas—I strongly object to that.

In answer to the Court, Dr. Dallas said that he was not prepared to meet this new case.

At His Honor's suggestion the evidence of Dr. Boate was taken for any future proceedings in the matter, His Honor remarking that there could be no decree now.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall esteem it a great favor if you will insert the annexed letter in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours,

GEORGE BLAIN.

Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEB. 1868.

Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH and JAMES RANKEN, Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company (Ld.)

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with clause 36 of the Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, and Act 10 of 1866, I beg to give you notice that the following Resolution may be proposed at the meeting of shareholders called for the 17th February 1868.

1st. That the Liquidators' accounts, as made up to 30th November 1867, be not received.

2nd. That the present Liquidators be removed from office.

3rd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed in their place; the name or names to be brought forward at the meeting.

4th. That Counsel's opinion be taken as to the legality of several payments, &c., made by the Liquidators, and that they be held responsible for the same.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

GEORGE BLAIN.

SNOBBISM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—All Bombay, that is, all Bombay that cares for the future, or is still in possession of a good name, ought to thank you for to-day's admirable article, for while we live in this astounding state of apathetic indifference to wrongdoing, and give our hands and our presence to what in our inmost hearts we blame, we can neither hope for, nor deserve, any improvement in our moral and social status.

Has it never struck you that the reckless extravagance of the notorious insolvents, referred to by you, is one of the main causes of the costly expense incurred in living in Bombay? How can we expect cheaper rents, for instance, when there are always two or three persons ready to pay the high prices asked by natives—trusting to chance for payment? How can we hope for plain useful carriages at moderate cost, and horses in proportion, while Mr. This and Mrs. That are always willing to pay, or promise to pay, anything the dealer chooses to ask? How can we hope for a modest "Milliner's bill" while Mrs. X. continues to give Rs. 500 for a dress, or for a reasonable "bazar," while Mr. Y's butler is continually buying turkeys at Rs. 10, fowls at Rs. 3, and "saddles" at Rs. 6 for his master's "burra khanas?" I was not in Bombay before the cotton mania commenced, but I have often heard how very different rents and living were then to now. A man could live, I am often told, on Rs. 500 per mensem, far better than he can do now on the double, but then, it is true, there were no shameless insolvents to drive swell carriages and give swell dinners in swell bungalows, at other people's expense.

I do know this, and I fancy that a great many of us in Bombay know it too: it is no longer easy to make a large income by legitimate trading, however hard one may strive; and it is *very* hard to be obliged to spend all, or nearly all, that income, simply to keep up appearances and to ensure a certain amount of necessary comfort. The experience of merchants, during the past two years, must have, or should have, taught them that the times of old, when prudent ventures and steady application were the mainsprings of fortune, have come back to us, and the glittering times when everything touched turned to gold, departed—if not for ever, at least for a time—and as we are not colonisers, but sojourners, here, who have all come out with a view of making money for the future, it behoves us to think seriously and at once, whether comfort and respectability, as well as honour and dignity, cannot be possessed without half a dozen swell equipages, dresses at Rs. 500 each, bungalows at Rs. 400 per mensem, and a monthly expenditure of a thousand rupees.

ANTI-SNOB.

Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

SIND.

FROM the Hydrabad Districts we learn that the crops continue to progress favourably. In the Nowshera Deputy Collectorate the cultivation is in excellent order—so much so that there will be, it would seem, no necessity for remissions.—*Sindian, Feb.* 5.

SHIKARPOOR.—We are glad to find from recent accounts that have reached us, that there is every probability of a very brisk trade being carried on between Afghanistan and Shikarpoor, as well as between the latter place and this port. Wool is being exported from Upper Sind to Kurrachee, and piece-goods are being exported to Kandahar in exchange. There is a great demand for tea in Afghanistan, and this commodity is being despatched in large quantities in that direction. The vessels of the Indus Flotilla have enough of cargo to convey down river.—*Id.*

THE MUNCHER LAKE.—We learn from a very reliable source, that in consequence of the Collector of Kurrachee representing on more than one occasion the defects in the drainage of the Muncher lake, the present visit of the Governor to Sehwan took place. The proposal to dry the lake by means of the Arul river was first mooted by Colonel Fife, and a survey effected by Mr. Francis Jones, C. E., but as the duties of these officers led them to other stations, the project was for a time abandoned. The complete riddance of water from the Muncher during the winter months will secure a good revenue to Government.—*Id.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

WE understand the Director General of Post-offices has proposed to the Chief Commissioner to establish a bullock dak between Nagpore and Jubbolpore for the conveyance of passengers and goods.—*Central India Times, Feb.* 8.

WE continue to receive sad complaints from travellers of the state of the road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. We are told that the late heavy rain rendered some parts absolutely impassable for wheeled conveyances, and the inconvenience and discomfort the luckless wayfarers suffered, by being detained for hours in the jungles, defy description. Although 2 lakhs of Rupees have recently been sanctioned for its completion, we hear that with the exception of a few coolies employed here and there in breaking stones, nothing is being done towards finishing this important line of road.—*Id.*

WE understand that the long pending question of the removal into Kamptee of the Nagpore Arsenal has at last been settled by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, during his late visit here.

The large amount of money that was to have been expended in the construction of a new Arsenal at Kamptee, and the demolition of the old one at Seetabuldee, is now very wisely to be applied to the contemplated improvements and additions to the hill fortifications of Seetabuldee. In future there is to be only a distributing depot for Ordnance Stores at Nagpore whereby there will be a large reduction in establishments, &c., and further economy will be effected by obtaining stores from Bombay by rail on annual indents, instead of over hundreds of miles of uphill road from Madras, as heretofore.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

IN consenting to the proposal to give a guarantee to the Indian Branch Railway Company, the Secretary of State has informed the Viceroy, that the guarantee is to be understood, as extending only to the capital required for the construction of the Oudh and Rohilkund lines. The Company has been obliged to close the Nulhatty line, and hence it has been agreed that a sum of five lakhs of rupees shall be written off as the loss sustained by the Company on account of this line. But although these points have been settled, the execution of the contract has been delayed in consequence of the discussions which arose on on some minor points. Various legal difficulties also presented themselves, but these the Secretary of State in a recent despatch believes have now been overcome, and a copy of the contract, as finally settled, will shortly be forwarded to the Government of India. The Home Government, it is added, have no objection to the Directors making any arrangement they can for the preservation of the Nulhatty line; indeed the Secretary of State would be glad to hear of such an arrangement having been concluded. But it must be understood that no arrangement will be allowed to interfere with the agreement by which £50,000 of the capital of the Company' have been written off as the estimated loss on account of the Nulhatty line. Now, however, that the East India Railway have it in contemplation to construct a branch line from Cynthia, the Nulhatty line may be considered as finally doomed.—*Englishman, Feb.* 5.

MADRAS.

WE are glad to learn from Coorg, that the coffee plantations have so far given promising crops. Dr. Bidie, we hear, is of opinion that the borer has given over its ravages, and is not likely to commit any further damage—*Bangalore Herald, February* 5.

THE LATE MR. HENRY NELSON.—With much regret we announce the death on the 28th ultimo of Mr. Henry Nelson, late of Messrs. Parry and Co. of this town, and more recently of Messrs. Crawford Colvin and Co. of London. Mr. Nelson arrived in Madras about the year 1844, and during a residence of nearly seventeen years in this city devoted himself with admirable energy to the promotion of the interests not only of the firm of which he was a member but also of the trade of Madras. His services to the Chamber of Commerce were particularly valuable, and he is remembered by his brother merchants here as one of the most active chairman that the Chamber has yet had. He was a remarkably well informed, practical, and generally able man, and he succeeded not only in winning both the respect of the community of which for some years before he left India he was the leading representative, but also the very warm regards of all sections of Madras Society. He was about fifty years of age at the date of his death.—*Madras Times, February* 5.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. GEORGE SIBLEY, the Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, for the North-Western Provinces, will reach Allahabad this evening, but only to leave it again for Calcutta to-morrow morning. He has been making a cursory examination of the several branches of the G. I. P. Railway, of which, it is believed, he has been offered the Chief Engineership.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 5.

IN consequence of the very great sickness of last year at Peshawur, it has been thought advisable to relieve the Batteries of Horse Artillery and Field Artillery, at that station: the B. and E. Batteries A. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery and B. Battery 19th Brigade R. A., will accordingly at once march from Meean Meer, Umballa and Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, and in relief the E. Battery F. Brigade will proceed to Umballa, the F. Battery F. Brigade to Meean-Meer, and the E. Battery 19th Brigade to Rawul Pindee.—*Id.*

IT is possible that the pressure of work in Council may prevent Sir W. Muir from reaching Allahabad in time to relieve Mr. Drummond at the beginning of next month. There is still evidently plenty of work before the Council; and in two matters under discussion especially—the Municipal Commission Bill for the N. W. P., and the Punjab Tenancy Act—it is natural that Sir W. Muir should wish to remain at the scene of action as long as he can hope to influence the issue. Under any circumstances we believe that Mr. Drummond's departure will not be delayed beyond the second week in March.—*Id.*

THE NORMAN MACLEOD DINNER.

CALCUTTA gave a Dinner to the Rev. Drs. Norman Macleod and Watson in the Town Hall on Tuesday night. The number present was limited to 150, but many more applied for tickets. The chair was filled by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I. On his right was his Excellency the Viceroy and on his left Dr. Norman Macleod. On the Viceroy's right sat Dr. Watson and the Commander-in-Chief. On Dr. Macleod's left was the Lieutenant Governor. M. J. C. Crawford, C. S., acted as Croupier. On his right were Dr. Murray Mitchell, a guest, and Dr. Ogilvie, and on his left the Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Roberts, Chaplains. The Hon'ble Mr. Brandreth, Sir R. Temple and Colonel Norman were present. Ladies were in the gallery. So far as the speeches and the enthusiasm with which the toasts were received, are concerned, the Dinner was perhaps the most successful ever given in Calcutta. It was certainly the most influential, and Dr. Macleod spoke from the heart when he said he would never forget it. The Bishop was prevented from attending, by a conversazione in the palace which it was impossible to postpone. The Rev. E. C. Stuart replied for his Lordship, and most worthily. Dr. Murray Mitchell spoke most effectively. The toasts were as follows:—

BY THE CHAIRMAN.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other Members of the Royal Family, His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, The Army, Navy and Volunteers, coupled with the name of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Drs. Macleod and Watson, By Dr. Macleod, The Bishop of Calcutta, By Dr. Watson, The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, By Sir Richard Temple, The Ladies, coupled with the name of Lady Lawrence, By Dr. Macleod, The Chairman.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 6.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

(*The Friend of India, February* 6.)

THE remonstrance which has been addressed by Mr. Justice Markby to Lord Westbury, the President of the Council of Legal Education, and by Mr. H. S. Maine to Sir Edward Ryan, against the admission of persons to the bar, who wish to practise out of England but have not kept the full number of terms is calculated to mislead those who are unacquainted with the mysteries of a 'call to the bar.' We publish a letter from a 'Barrister' initiating the public into these mysteries. It is clear that any person with £150 in his pocket and the means to maintain himself in England for three years can, if he possesses a knowledge of the rudiments of English History and Latin and can get two Barristers to present to an Inn of Court, become a Barrister-at-Law and yet know nothing whatever of law or the requirements of his profession. It is also clear that the dispensation from eating twenty-four dinners in the hall of the Inn can under the present system, in no way affect the character of the Indian Bar for professional knowledge or high tone. Most of the present members of the Indian Bar possess these qualities in a high degree, and we are sure that they did not acquire them in the process of eating hall dinners. Since the majority of Law students are brought into contact with their Inn solely at the dinner table, the special moral influence, so much prized by Mr. Maine, turns out to be a myth.

But although the objections to the disp ensation of a few terms are shown to be founded on fears which are purely imaginative, grave doubts suggest themselves whether a system, which permits of persons becoming Barristers without any knowledge of their business, is the best of all possible systems, either for the Indian or for the Home Bar. If the only advantage which the profession has, were the monopoly of practice as legal counsel, the incompetence of individual members of the profession would be a matter of no moment. In the competition for employment the best man must get the best practice, while an incompetent man cannot, on trial, conceal his incompetence and ceases to be employed. Barristers as such have many other employments which do not depend on the favour of attornies or clients, but which are in the hands of Government and may therefore be jobbed. We have heard, we think, of legal appointments being given to Barristers without any reference to their ability to perform the duties. Such appointments, like kissing, often 'go by favour.' Such for instance are Revising Barristerships, Bankruptcy Commissionerships, Stipendiary Magistracies and the like. It is even within the bounds of possibility that an Indian High Court Judge might be appointed, who had given no proof of legal knowledge and who had never held a brief. Any Barrister of five years' standing is eligible for a High Court Judgeship; and there is, under the present system, no guarantee that a Barrister knows more of law than his neighbours. In this view we would cordially support the High Court in any efforts it may make to improve the system under which a man is qualified for the Bar. It is useless attacking the dry bones of twenty-four dinners. Let the intellectual tests be raised—they will to a great extent involve the moral test—and we should not regret much if the halls of the Inns of Court were even deserted at the dinner hour

Instead of leaving it optional to the student to qualify in one of the three ways indicated by our correspondent, we would suggest that he should qualify in all three. We should like to see him bound to attend the Lectures for a year, and then to learn the practical details of business in a pleader's chambers for a year, and finally to pass a searching examination in the principles and practice of the honourable profession in which he is about to enroll himself. If there must be drones in the hive, who will not so qualify, let them be by law excluded from the loaves and fishes of legal appointments and so let us be rid of jobbery. If our suggestions were followed hardly any man could qualify himself under three years, and there were men with high ability who could do so, we venture to affirm that they would, while not inferior in moral tone, excel for all useful purposes those who, though they have learned nothing, have consumed the full number of Hall dinners.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

(*From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.*)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

YOU lately noticed that one of the Judges of the High Court and Dr. Maine have remonstrated against the present practice of the Inns of Court in England of permitting persons, who wish to be called to the Bar for the purpose of practising in India, to be so called without keeping the full number of terms required to be kept by those who practise at the English Bar. It is urged that the standard of professional knowledge and integrity of the Indian High Court Bar is thereby endangered. Perhaps an explanation of what are the essential preliminaries to 'a call to the Bar' may interest the public. It is generally supposed that the sole qualification is the payment of fees and the eating of a certain number of dinners, and it is a puzzle to the public how the consumption of more or less food in a particular hall in London can affect the character of the profession or call for the remonstrances of the High Court.

The first step towards admission to the English bar is entering one of the four Inns, namely, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, or Gray's Inn. The regulations of all these Inns, so far as they relate to the qualification of students for the Bar, are, by agreement, identical. In order to enter an Inn the candidate must be presented as a fit person by two Barristers or by one Bencher. If the candidate has passed a public examination at a university, he is at once admitted on this presentation and the payment of fees; if he has not passed any such examination he is required to pass a special examination of a very easy character in English, History, and in Latin. The entrance fees amount to about £40. If the student be not a member of a University, he has to deposit £100 caution money, which is returned on his call to the Bar or his taking his name off the Inn. The Student may now commence 'keeping terms.' There are four terms in each year, and a term is 'kept' by eating a certain number of dinners during term-time in the hall of the Inn, namely, three dinners for the member of a university and six for all other persons. The dinner is plain and substantial and the charge made for it, including term fees for the use of gowns, for chapels, &c., are very moderate; in fact it would be difficult to get so good a dinner for the same money elsewhere. The necessity for eating dinners can therefore be hardly considered an extra expense attending a call to the Bar. On the contrary it may be a source of saving. Many students and Barristers dine daily in hall throughout the term from motives of economy. Strictly it is necessary to keep twelve terms before being called to the Bar. This would take at least three years. The occasions when this rule is relaxed will be noticed hereafter. The practice of eating dinners in hall originated in the days when the facilities of travelling were small, and attendance in hall was taken as a proof of residence and as a sort of guarantee that the student was pursuing his legal studies at the Inn. It need not be said that now it constitutes no test whatever. Students run up to London four times a year to eat their dinners, but the majority are doing nothing further to qualify themselves for the Bar. This is particularly the case with university undergraduates who form the majority of the students. Besides keeping the sufficient number of terms, the student must qualify himself for a call to the Bar in one of the three following ways—

1st. By attending the public and private Lectures of the appointed Readers for a year without a break except during vacation.

2nd. By attending a pleader's chambers for periods amounting to a year.

3rd. By passing an examination. To this rule no exception is allowed either to the English or Indian or Colonial Bars.

The first course involves residence in London for a year during the educational terms, which are not quite identical with the legal terms. A great number of lectures, public and private must be attended, and none but a very valid excuse is admitted for non-attendance at any lecture during the year. No examination or other test of having listened to or profited by the lectures is required. The student, if he so please, may and frequently does read novels the whole time. At the same time, if due advantage be taken of these lectures, they are very useful in preparing the student for his work at the Bar. A fee of five or ten pounds is demanded on account of the private lectures, the attendance at which is equally obligatory with the attendance at the public lectures. The second course involves the payment of a fee of one hundred guineas to the pleader, to whom the student is as it were apprenticed. This course, if taken full advantage of and if the pleader is in good practice, is perhaps the most useful preparation for the Bar of the three. The student gets an insight into the prictical details of his future work, such as it is difficult for him to acquire from books alone. Study and the knowledge of principles is, however, always necessary to make a man a good lawyer. Numbers of persons, who qualify themselves for a call to the Bar by this course, do nothing really to fit themselves for the profession. They look in occasionally at the pleader's chambers, read the newspaper, and stroll out again. This goes on until the pleader's conscience is sufficiently satisfied, that he can give the student a certificate of having attended his chambers for a year. Several country gentlemen get themselves called to the Bar by this process, who never intend practising. They think thereby to obtain a *status* on the county bench. The third course requires a certain amount of study. The examinations, which are held twice a year, comprise every branch of legal knowledge. Any one looking at the questions would imagine that it would require a very good lawyer to answer them. But these examinations like most others can be "crammed." There are certain text-books which meet the questions, and the questions themselves run in a groove, which is very well understood by the "crammers." These gentlemen are generally rather needy Barristers. Their fee for six months' instruction is fifty guineas or less. Any tolerably intelligent student with a little application can pass the examination after six months' or even a shorter period of study. This, like the other courses, may be made a means of really acquiring useful and indeed indispensable legal knowledge. Those who pass the test examinations, having taken up some extra subjects, may be awarded Studentships of £50 or £25 per annum, or certificates of honour. In either case they are entitled to a remission of, I think, two terms, so that only ten terms need be kept by them.

In all other cases the rule is, as above stated, that twelve terms must be kept, besides the indispensable qualifications in one of the three ways above mentioned, before a student can be called to the Bar. But when a student has otherwise qualified himself and wishes to leave England to practise in India or the Colonies, it has lately been the practice to relax the rule and to allow a remission of dinner-eating to the extent, at the most, of four terms. The fees payable on being called to the Bar amount to nearly £100, so that the cost of becoming a Barrister varies from £150 to £250, according to the course pursued for qualification. The dispensation from eating dinners for four terms makes no material difference in the expense, beyond that which is due to the necessity of being in England in order to eat them. It is this dispensation which has excited the fears of the High Court for the character of its Bar. How far they are founded on reason the public, with the above facts before them, will be qualified to judge.

A BARRISTER.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

LE JOUR DES ROIS.

HONEST Stow lamented the decay of celebrating festivities in his time, which seemed to have become unwarlike and effeminate. "Oh," says he, "what a wonderful change is this! Our wrestling at arms is turned into wallowing in ladies' laps, our courage to cowardice, our running into royot, our bowes into bowles, and our darts into dishes." Had he lived to the beginning of the last century he would have lamented also the abolishment of "the kingship of the Bean;" but had he been of this world at the present moment, I fancy he would have been pleased at seeing the manner of keeping Twelfth-day abroad.

It is called in France "Le jour des Rois," in commemoration of the three Magi, commonly called the Three Kings of Colen, who came from distant countries to seek and adore the infant Saviour, and to offer Him regal presents. The first, Melchior, an aged man, gold; the second, Jasper, a beardless youth, frankincense; the third, Balthazar, a black or Moor, myrrh. (N.B. Let us note, in passing, that black Balthazar came from Abyssinia, then one of the cradles of civilisation.)

But to return to France! the *paterfamilias* on the Twelfth-day orders from a pastry-cook a flat cake, the size of which is proportioned to the number of his family; a bean is placed in it, and the one who receives in the evening the portion containing the bean is proclaimed King or Queen, according to the sex of the receiver. The King chooses his Queen, the Queen elects her Lord, and their Majesties are treated as sovereigns during the revels which follow. When the King drinks the company cries *le Roi boit*, and hail, in the same strain, the Queen when she takes up the cup of love to her lips.

In Germany they light bonfires during the evening of Twelfth-day; and in the Hartz Mountains each village celebrates besides, a nocturnal festival. Three boys attire themselves in fantastic garb, put on mitres and pasteboard crowns and crozier; pitchfork and rod in hand, they perambulate the streets, trampling in the snow, two or three feet deep, in search of the stable where lies the Divine child. The whole of the inhabitants escort those queer Magi, and, as no star guides them, after three or four hours of vainless scouring, they return home, where they welcome, with a prodigious appetite, a large pot full of choucroute, bacon, and sausages.

In Denmark the Twelfth-day is not only a religious tradition but a national one also, as you will see anon.

It was under the reign of good Christian I., who ruled over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Once upon a winter day his Majesty, who was hunting the wolf, lost himself in a thick forest, and his attendants, surprised by the night and by a furious tempest, could not find any trace of their Royal master. After having wandered during some weary hours through the snow, Christian eyed at last a woodcutter, who from the threshold of his hut, pointed to the King the direction of the nearest village. It was the village of Rosem, where was his Majesty's hunting-box. Christian entered the hut, saw an old great coat hanging against the wall, threw it upon his shoulders, and gave a gold piece to the woodcutter. Then, he put on his Royal head a worn-out hat, the broad brims of which hung down over his face like the branches of a weeping-willow, and he took the road leading to Rosem.

While the King continues his march let us have a peep into one of the cottages at the entrance of the borough. A large clear fire crackles in the chimney; close to the fire-place there is a long table bending under the weight of smoking dishes and gigantic pitchers. The *pièce de resistance* rises in the centre of the table; it is a Homeric cake, formidable as a tower, yellow like honey. Along the table a dozen villagers laugh, sing and drink. It was the King's Day. Look here! the grandfather stands up, and, arming himsel with a large carver he valiantly attacks the citadel-like cake, the gilt ramparts of which tumble down upon the tablecloth, as white as a swan of Libanus. Then, the girl of the house, gentle Edwige is help the first, and receives the finest slice, which she places in a porringer. That magnificent piece is "the part of God;" and according to custom Edwige will give it to the beggar who will be the first to come to the cottage door.

Edwige did not wait long. Some one timidly knocked at the door, like a bird who beaten by the tempest, grazes the window with its tired wings. Edwige ran to the door and welcomed him inside.

The wretched man was but a mass of snow, and under his large hat one could perceive only a long beard encrusted with ice. Winter was never personated so strikingly. At the request of the ven

nothing less than a monstrous dereliction of duty in the apocryphal British Consul.

There is one sort of vice which ought certainly to be put down with a high hand. Nobody who is not a busy person ought ever to be permitted to write to those who are busy except in a fine flowing hand. The virtue of legibility stands in this respect on a level with such virtues as early rising. Early rising is, as we all must see, a habit earnestly to be inculcated on the sluggard, and Dr. Watts showed a wise discrimination in pointing his moral exclusively at him. If we pass from the case of the sluggard to that of the industrious member of society, it is a totally different affair. And so too about the virtue of a fastidious and excessive legibility. It is emphatically to be desired that all idle creatures, especially ladies, should always under all circumstances be compelled, even by Act of Parliament, to write a hand as clear as print. Nothing is more aggravating to superior intellects than to have to spend five minutes over a paragraph in a letter from a charming but frivolous correspondent, and at the end to find that it refers exclusively to the weather, or to the last county ball. When the superior intellect is writing in his turn to the inferior, every latitude, as we must all of us candidly admit, is to be allowed. Perhaps in such matters there ought to be a sort of sliding scale. When the country mouse addresses the town mouse, his handwriting ought to be upright, and conscientiously Roman. No such restrictions should be looked for when the town mouse replies to the country mouse. The general admonitions of peripatetic moralists about handwriting can only be accepted on the clear understanding that they are designed exclusively for the use of their inferiors; and it is, of course, always advisable to go on poking at our inferiors and to keep egging them on to the pursuit of the most fantastic perfection. All that ought invariably to be remembered is that they must not persume to expect their betters to practice what they preach. Legibility, in fine, is a humble, excellent, clerkly, workingman's sort of virtue; it is just the thing to inculcate on the lower middle classes and on feminine correspondents. Let us by all means believe, and tell them, that the Duke of Wallington had it, and that to it he owed all manner to success. But if an attempt is to be made to stretch all mankind on this sort of Procrustean bed, it is high time to enter a stubborn and pertinacious protest against any such Utopian and mischievous absurdity.

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO.

(*The Times Jan.* 10.)

THE short despatch announcing that the Austrian frigate Novara had arrived at Corfu with the body of the late Emperor Maximilian on board will recall to the minds of many the feelings of pity with which they first heard of his melancholy end. In another day the Novara may be at Miramar, and the remains of the Imperial victim may be placed in the Palace which he left so full of hope and lofty resolutions. It is a subject on which a moralist might expatiate or a poet pen his most vigorous lines. We have no desire to rival either, but at this the closing scene of the Mexican expedition it may not be out of place to refer to that remarkable series of events and to pay a tribute to the chief actor in them.

The House of Austria, acquainted as it is with misfortune, has seldom had a more bitter lot than to see one of its sons struggling hopelessly against an implacable enemy, to learn that he had been mercilessly shot, and then to have to beg his body from the chief of the triumphant faction. The Archduke possessed the qualities which loyal natures generally associate with princely rank. He was beyond all doubt, brave, generous, singleminded, true to his word, and to what he considered his honour. He had shown himself before his expedition singularly mild and placable; he was believed to have considerable administrative powers, for in the last days of Austrian ascendancy in Italy he had made the best of a hopeless position, and conciliated personal respect where he could not hope for loyalty to his office. His intellectual gifts, perhaps, were not of the highest order; if he had a vigorous understanding, it had been cramped by his education; he was a devoted son of the Church, and what that means in an Austrian Prince we need not say. He had also that romance and enthusiasm in his character which are not so much the accompaniment of a vigorous will as the sign of a defective acquaintance with men and things. He had some faith in his own talents, but more in his Imperial rank, his loftily beneficient intentions, and the political principles he represented. Both his merits and defects, however, contributed to form a character of which men willingly make a hero. He will be described in history as bold, chivalrous, and amiable, and any one who records the events of his life will feel it an invidious task to point out even his errors of temper and conduct in his Mexican administration. His career is such as strikes the imagination, and it would be possible for a brilliant writer almost to canonize him for posterity. A history might be written, not conspicuously diverging from truth, in which all the success of his life should be his own, and all the failure should be attributed to his allies and counsellors. What he might have been for constitutional, Austria and for renovated Europe may be the subject of many plausible discussions. How he was seduced from his dignified retirement by the prospect of an Imperial throne, by the opportunity of doing good, of restoring peace to a disturbed society, and a noble country to the enterprise of the world; how he went and did his duty nobly; how the French, who placed him on the throne, abandoned him, after having induced him to lend the sanction of his name to their own severities; how he refused to abandon his Generals, his soldiers, and the whole body of his adherents to their adversaries; how he hoped against hope, and fought in spite of the counsels of prudence; how he was betrayed, and how he died, may furnish one of the finest chapters in the romance of history. A still more pathetic interest may be given to the narrative by the sufferings of his young wife whose mission to Europe displayed such devotion to her husband's cause, and ended in so dark a calamity.

Such a history, though it might do partial injustice to others, would not be in the main untrue. The other figures in the picture might be too much darkened in order that the chief portrait might stand out in more conspicuous radiance; but still that portrait would deserve to be painted in bright colours, while the others would justly receive a certain shade. Several months have elapsed since the death of Maximilian, and, though new facts concerning the Mexican Empire may here and there come to light, there can be little doubt that we know the truth of the matter. No new revelations are likely to alter the general aspect of the enterprise, and on the facts as we now sufficiently possess them it must be pronounced that Maximilian was deceived and, in some respect, wronged. He was, indeed, warned from the beginning not to trust too far either his French protector or the Mexican party which invited him. The Austrian Emperor was not likely to be opposed to any enterprise, the object of which was the maintenance of order or the advancement of the Church; nor could he have been insensible of the compliment which was offered to his House when his brother was called to a throne. Yet it is notorious that Francis Joseph gave his assent with great reluctance; it is probable that he thought the French protection humiliating, and doubted the ability of the Mexican Imperialists to make good their promises. Others, it is believed, added their dissuasions, but in vain. The Emperor Napoleon, forming, probably, a mistaken opinion of the evant of the American Civil War, pursued his scheme of a Mexican Empire, and Maximilian actually departed for his new Government after the tide of war had fully turned in favour of the North.

His own opinions must, indeed, have been largely influenced by the French Emperor; but an equal importance must be given to the representations of the Mexicans themselves. It must not be forgotten that the throne was offered to Maximilian in the most solemn manner by those who declared themselves the delegates of the Mexican people, and that the French constantly maintained, as if from practical knowledge, that the Mexicans were anxious to change the Republic into an Empire. Induced by these promises and entreaties, the Archduke abandoned his home, his rights, and a large portion of his fortune to found a dynasty in the New World. He relied upon a military support from Europe and a popular support, in Mexico, both of which failed him. He believed he would have the majority of Mexican citizens on his side; that France would furnish him with money to pay his way and troops to enforce his dominion. It may be urged that the French Government was unable to fulfil the expectations it had raised but even so something of a cloud must rest on those by whose misfortune, if not by whose fault, a great catastrophe has been produced.

For the actual death of Maximilian the world will not hold France responsible. True, the French Generals were the chief instigators and agents of those severities which gave a pretext for his execution; true, they did withdraw and leave him to face an ever-increasing and implacable force of adversaries; but they also urged him to embark, they almost put violence upon him to bring him with them from the country, and he resisted them, and chose of his own free will to take the chance of war. But this noble imprudence needs no defence before mankind, and the Austrian Prince will always have something of a heroic type in the eyes of those who study this most melancholy episode of modern history.

CAPTAIN OSBORN AND THE "TIMES."

(*The Spectator, Jan.* 4)

THE *Times* always seems to us to make one mistake about English opinion. As a rule, say nine times out of ten, it succeeds in performing its self-imposed duty, that of reflecting every morning the opinion of the mass of the English middle class upon the events of the day before. It is not a very noble function, it is one which must sometimes gall the best minds in the paper but still the function is on the whole successfully performed. But why does the *Times* invariably oppose every form of adventurous enterprise? If Englishmen manifest a disposition to invade Abyssinia and rescue other Englishmen there confined, they are immediately told that the mountains are high, and the water scanty, and the arrangements cumbrous, and the mules liable to disease, and so on and so on, till readers are quite sick. They do not stop going to Abyssinia, but they get angry with the journal which will not see that they are going there, first, because it is the day's work; and secondly, because they are bored to death with the humdrum routine of every-day life, and prefer the attacks of the tsetze fly to the attacks of workhouse investigators. If the mountains are high, the passes will be all the more picturesque; if there is little water, that is a capital chance for the makers of condensing engines; if the mules die, the only riding nation in Europe will have amusement in keeping them alive. Year by year the *Times* protests against Englishmen going up Alpine summits, and if anybody is killed in the effort preaches a sermon, which people read and next year go up again. We should like to make a collection of the leaders the *Times* has published against Arctic exploration, describing it as useless, risky, ful, costly, and we do not know what. It is all that, and a great deal more besides; and, nevertheless, if the country is polled head by head upon the subject a new Arctic expedition will be fitted out this year, with orders to go to the North Pole, if it can, and see what it finds; and if any vessel is jammed in the ice, other vessels will be sent in search; and if they also come to grief, more expeditions yet will sail, and scores of thousands of pounds will be spent in the effort to find out a secret which, when found, is not worth twopence. And the country, reading its *Times* every day, will vote the money cheerfully, and order still new enterprises while the old ones are going on.

The country is right. On this subject, its instincts, though so little developed that politicians rather feel than define them, are more sound than the cynical logic of the *Times*. People feel rather than determine that enterprise in itself is a good thing, just as occasional "training" is a good thing; that a hard, steady, uphill fight with Nature is as beneficial to men, and particularly to men of whom endurance is required, as many forms of education are to a schoolboy. What is the use of "making" Greek Iambics? Is it possible to conceive a sillier thing than to tempt a lad of sixteen by rewards, and honours, and menaces, to turn the second column of the *Times* into indifferent verses in a language he half knows, which verses if they were good would go unread, and which language if thoroughly acquired would never be spoken. You cannot get twopence out of Greek Iambics if you spend your life on them, and why worry about the capacity to write them? Just for this reason, and no other. It is a very hard thing to do, and the boy who has braced up his mind to do it, will find when it is done that his mind is qualified to do equally hard things of more direct utility. He can abuse Greek Iambics, for example, with the nervous rhythm of Mr. Lowe's best talk upon the subject, which is work of the directly paying kind. It is just the same with the Navy. The writers in the *Times* and the writers in this paper are deprived year by year of part of money very hardly won to pay individuals like Captain Sherard Osborn. They submit to that plunder, as we imagine, because they think that when necessity arises persons of that kind will manage fighting ships skilfully for their benefit, will show courage, and promptitude, and "faculty," and other highly exceptional and pay-worthy qualifications. Grudging no money for the development of such men, why should they grudge a minute sum for one little but grand item in their educational course? Why pay for the curriculum and boggle about the Iambics? Expeditions to the Pole, to Cape Horn, to New Guinea, such as Captain Osborn advises, are means of education, are the hard tasks the doing of which breeds sailors, and for that matter breeds men. Look at this Captain Osborn himself. He is an Arctic voyager, has spent years of his life in useless enterprises to discover impossible routes, in controlling men of his own kind, in facing dangers which he could very easily have avoided. If we remember his career aright, he has about twenty times risked his own life, and the lives of sundry dozens of Her Majesty's expensive sailors, on efforts which by no possibility could yield a fourpenny-piece. That is very ridiculous, or to press the argument a little further, very shameful, suicide being a sin unless one is in debt. Condemnation is very true and very right, and very proper, and very English, only when we taxpayers want to conquer an empire with half-a-dozen cockboats we employ Captain Sherard Osborn to do it. Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that if the British Government had chosen to support the Anglo-Chinese Admiral in dominating Chinese waters, he could have done it, at a cost, say, of one-ninetieth the money the Admiralty would expend; and he could have done it *because* he wasted those years on work without a result, except that of making him and his men. Cape Horn might have done it too. A sounding expedition of a year or two off that infernal New Guinea Coast might have done it too, and so might fifty other utterly useless enterprises. But staying at home would not have done it of that we may rest assured, any more than eating toffee would give to the schoolboy the qualities he acquires when wasting time over Iambics. The life of a sailor in peace or floating from port to port on no business is by no means a healthy one. We hear a good deal of the vices of an idle soldiery because they are visible, but just ask some decent, shrewd, old post captain what he thinks of the comparative temptations of the two services? He will say that work, adequate work, work tasking brain and imagination, is a godsend to sailors of the kind required; and work is only to be obtained in peaceful times by enterprise, by tasks as arduous and as imaginative as battles.

But the *Times* would reply, if it ever replied to anybody, instead of lecturing on like a country parson in full confidence that nobody will hiss, these enterprises cost lives. Why should they not cost lives? There is not a bit of worthy work done in the country, from building a viaduct to establishing a college, which does not cost some life or other more or less valuable, and very few which do not cost scores. What then? The object of life is not to live, otherwise everybody misses his object; but to do something worthy of living, and what can men do better than educate themselves into the capacity for heroism? If in acquiring that capacity they perish, they have perished worthily, and produced, as a rule, three men ready for the career for every one who has perished in it. There is no lack of lives, that we should be chary of them in such a cause, the noblest cause man can possibly have, that of winning from nature by daring and courage and self-restraint secrets which by possibility may benefit mankind, which if they do not benefit, at least lead to adventures, which in a money-seeking, comfort-loving, selfish age are of all enterprises nearest to the old quest of the Sangreal. They do not find much? Yes they do; they find the qualities dormant in themselves and the power of facing adversity in its most awful form, the direct, manifest, crushing hostility of Nature. Let England want a forlorn hope for sea work, and to whom will she apply save to the men who have "seen service," who have actually tried, successfully or otherwise what does it matter, the enterprises the *Times* thinks so useless. But they cost money? We wish they cost ten times as much, for then Englishmen would be more willing to sanction them. If an Arctic voyage could only be made to cost as much or half as much, or a tenth part as much as a dockyard blunder, there would be no end to the clamour for Arctic voyages. We spend some eleven millions a year to produce an engine, and then when we have got it, we grudge the trial trip which will show us whether it is equal to its work or no. National economy is a great thing, but we venture to say Captain Osborn—of whom we should remark that we know nothing except his career—has either saved or could save the nation in one year five times all that has been spent in sending him on "useless" expeditions. The money value of competence is very great indeed, very great even when measured by rule of thumb and banker's calculation. What is England about to pay at this moment because it has not of late been usual for Englishmen to make "useless" expedition into North-Eastern Africa?

It is not, however, only as a means of educating Navies that naval enterprise is valuable. It has a reflex action. One of the many great difficulties of modern society, difficulties which reduce observers sometimes almost to despair, is that of keeping up the standard of moral and, indeed in some countries, of physical daring. It will never be kept up without examples, and as civilization advances the opportunities of setting the example become few and far between. Service in the ordinary routine, however visible, does not afford such a standard. It is not visible enough, the spectacle of its performance does not sufficiently quicken and excite the public imagination. It can be afforded only by enterprises such as those of the Arctic voyagers, enterprises large enough and difficult enough for popular notice, yet not altogether outside popular comprehension.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognized by the International Convention of 20th April 1868 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HANSEO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MELLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 9½d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 9 3/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 9 3/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 ¼ "
1	do.	1/10 1/8 "
On demand		1/10 3/16 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 ¼ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £837,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		Is. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	"	at Is. 10 5/16d.	"
3 do.	"	at Is. 10 3/16d.	"
2 do.	"	at Is. 10 1/8d.	"
1 do.	"	at Is. 10 1/16d.	"
On demand	"	at Is. 10¼.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at Is. 9 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at Is. 9¾d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	5	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 mo's sight above	£20	1s. 10 3/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.		..... 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
" 3 do.		..... 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
" 2 do.		..... 1s. 10¼d.	"
" 1 do.		..... 1s. 10 1/16d.	"
" demand		..... 1s. 10¼.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 9 15/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—MARTIN COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		Is. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	"	at Is. 10 5/16d.	"
3 do.	"	at Is. 10 3/16d.	"
2 do.	"	at Is. 10 1/8d.	"
1 do.	"	at Is. 10 1/16d.	"
On demand	"	at Is. 10¼.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	"	at Is. 9 15/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	"	at Is. 10¼.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

Interest or Dividends, Proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies,
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 33, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAVENDISH, Esq., late Member of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	4 "
"	12	"	5 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A New Chronometer, by ROBERTS, Liverpool. Apply to
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
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